DECISION RULE	Pros/Cons	DATA NEEDS	TIMELINE
Assume that SLVs or PRGs or RBNs are virtual RAOs (vs. screening values) for stormwater	Pros: - Clear and certain goalposts Cons: - Goalposts could change at different stages in the process - Difficult to defend that those numbers are necessary to address risk or ARARs	Grab sample concentration data can be used initially. If exceedences are detected in grab samples, a source may want to collect Even Mean Concentration (EMC) data to validate its representativeness	Grab Samples Data: Collected at most sites this year or next. EMC Data: Sampling would likely start during the 07-08 water year. May require more than one year's data.
Assume that the in-water risk associated with the concentration of COCs in stormwater can be determined through an equation we develop for that purpose	Pros: - All sources treated the same Cons: - Doesn't take site specific conditions into account - Unclear how we'd develop the equation or validate the results	??	
Assume that the in-water risk associated with the concentration of COCs in stormwater can be determined by the Fate and Transport model	Pros: - Model accounts for physical and chemical forces that determine the fate of stormwater loads in the river - Model has been developed for this purpose and has the support of the interagency team (and LWG?) Cons: - Lack of empirical data to populate model and validate results - Model can be critiqued from many angles and become an endless "do loop" if output is disputed	Fate and Transport model requires volume of runoff and concentration (totals). See below for options for generating this data	See below
QUANTIFY VOLUME OF RUNOFF			
Use "Simple Method"	Pros: - Useful tool for quantifying runoff from individual sites or groups of sites. - Objective and well supported methodology Cons: -		Can be done at any time
Use City's Grid model	Pros: - Standard runoff-type model that has been calibrated to better reflect local conditions - Can generate seasonal or storm-specific runoff data that could be used in the Fate and Transport model Cons: - Uncertain about its utility for site specific evaluations - Time and cost to do the work		Preliminary model runs currently being done Additional modeling could conceivably be done at any time if COP determines this is a priority for their modeling team

Collect flow data	Pros: - Useful for site specific evaluations - Flow data is necessary for calculating EMCs, so it may be available for some sites Cons: - Cost		Could begin collecting data at any time May require more than one year's data
QUANTIFY CONCENTRATION OF CONTAMINANT IN STORMWATER RUNOFF			
Use literature values	Pros: - Quick and easy (assuming comparable studies can be identified) Cons: - Questions about whether it is representative of PH stormwater		Fall 2006
Use average of PH grab samples (for each COC, pool all grab sample data to calculate average)	Pros: - Uses PH data - Could be argued that pooled data bears a slight resemblance to random data which helps lend some credibility to it (?) Cons: - Washes out the considerable variability that exists between outfalls - Not very useful for regulatory purposes	Would need to dig into reports to pull out data.	May take a year or two before sufficient grab data is available
Collect Event Mean Concentration data at PH outfalls	Pros: - Uses PH data - More statistically sound approach Cons: - Requires numerous samples to obtain representative results - Data collection can be difficult and costly		Begin in 2007-2008 water year May take a few years to collect sufficient data for a site